HUMAN EVENTS

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Surge Against Summit: A flood of reports from the grass roots indicates that the sentiment of the country is rising sharply against any attempt to hold a Summit meeting between Ike and Khrushchev. In response to an appeal by Elizabeth Churchill Brown (author of the best-selling HUMAN EVENTS article, "Woman's Place is Under the Dome," January 13, 1958), women's organizations are demanding an end to such moves on the ground that Summit meetings are a "principal feature of the Communist line" and that previous conferences such as Yalta, Potsdam and Geneva have proved to be disastrous.

One resolution by the powerful Illinois Federation of Republican Women, meeting at Springfield, Ill., February 6, denounced Summit conference proposals, emphasizing that "the Soviet dictators are in trouble" and want such a meeting to regain prestige.

Not a few of the grass-roots spokesmen recall that FDR, in the grip of the illness which resulted two months later in his death, met the canny Stalin in 1945 and sold out our World War II victory. They note that President Eisenhower, scarcely recovered from his stroke, is still in frail health — that he had to take a vacation in Augusta, Ga., two weeks ago and now is off on another rest cure at former Secretary Humphrey's plantation in Thomasville, Ga. The inference is drawn that the Soviet rulers, with their triumph over the ailing Roosevelt in mind, hope to duplicate that victory over a far from healthy Eisenhower.

In any case, no Summit conference should be held — says the average man in the street — until Moscow has proved by deeds that such a conference would not be a dangerous sham. He fears, however, that the conniving of the White House Palace Guard will lead to commitment to such a parley.

As HUMAN EVENTS goes to press, Washington is agog with talk that Dulles is weakening in his resistance to the Summit. Two weeks ago, Senator Bridges and a large number of Senators served notice that they wanted no parley. Then, during the past week, while all these GOP members scattered through the country making Lincoln Day speeches, pro-Summit activities revived and Dulles hedged on his former stand. Observers believe that it was all planned that way by "Assistant President" Sherman Adams, who foresaw that the GOP legislators would not be present to protest.

Accordingly, leaders of the Illinois Federation of Republican Women are alerting their rank and file to write to their Senators, demanding that the latter back a "sense of the Senate" resolution demanding that no Summit conference should be held. From other parts of the country similar appeals for political action are being made to block any underhanded maneuver towards another Yalta.

Wasting Time on Space: Washington's private verdict on the space exploration program proposed by the Administration and Democratic leaders, and given lavish front-page coverage in most newspapers, is sardonic:

"A very expensive program to do nothing in an area about which we have yet to learn anything. One thing is certain, it will cost a lot of money and employ many top level bureaucrats. The mimeograph machines will continue to turn out the reams of publicity."

Bald Bid for Boondoggling: Veterans in the Capital express amazement at the impudent maneuver called "The White House Conference for Foreign Aid" scheduled to open February 25. Headed by arch-internationalist Eric Johnston, who does not appear to be a disinterested party concerning the spending of American taxpayers' money abroad (see HUMAN EVENTS for February 3, 1958), the committee quite frankly proposes to propagandize the American public — and at the public's expense. A part of the funds for the effort come out of the President's "contingent fund," voted by Congress.

It is also noted that the Conference set up under Johnston is littered with elements that have an interest in establishing factories abroad and maintaining them in competition with domestic industries; and that liberal foreign aid appropriations would obviously serve to further this objective. Observers here await a country-wide revolt of American businessmen who successfully produce for the American market and want no subsidies.

An additional shocker comes along in announcement of a luncheon and free dinner for the press on the opening day of the conference. This bald attempt to brainwash local working newspapermen — who will cover the highly unpopular and controversial political issue of foreign aid — has raised many an eyebrow here.

Union Political Funds: Damning documentary evidence of the use of union money by labor bosses for their political benefit has come to HUMAN EVENTS in the past few days. This evidence affords readers a peephole

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view of how cleverly and insolently the labor bosses operate in manipulating the money of their members for the greater glory of the bosses and their puppet, the Democratic party.

District Number 7, Local 2177, United Steelworkers of America, CIO, Pottstown, Pa., Area Office has sent to its members a letter (a copy of which HUMAN EVENTS has in its files) notifying them that the Executive Committee of the local has voted a $1 per member "dividend for the purpose of Political Education . . ." to be used "for Political Action in behalf of the Steelworkers Union." The letter blandly encloses a receipt "to assure you that the money so spent will be used in behalf of each and every one of the Union members."

Then this extraordinary missive goes on to say that "this contribution, however, is not compulsory" and tells members that if they wish to claim the $1 for themselves instead of for "Political Action," they can go to the Local Union Office on Monday, November 10 (1957), and sign a receipt for a refund, "between the hours of 1:00 and 6:00 p.m." These hours, when most workers are on the job, are not exactly suited to encourage visits to the local office to obtain the $1 refund.

The letter bears the slogan, "I GAVE A BUCK IN '54 TO STAY ALIVE IN '55." This recalls the fact that the Steelworkers Union has in the past year-and-a-half been the scene of a massive rank-and-file revolt to throw out President David McDonald, reportedly as a result, in part, of such forced contributions. A rump movement to replace McDonald last year won hundreds of thousands of votes for its candidate. Charges have been made that the McDonald administration utilized members' dues to keep that administration in the saddle. Many observers have believed that, if the election had been fairly held, Donald Rarick, the rank and file candidate, would have won.

The McClellan Committee reportedly is investigating this case of high-handed practices. HUMAN EVENTS has forwarded a copy of the above letter to the Committee for action.

Byrd: The Capital rings with sincere regrets about Senator Byrd's announcement that he will not run for re-election this year. His own age and the long illness of Mrs. Byrd, it is believed, prompted his intention to retire. Meanwhile, a boom has started to replace Byrd with Representative William Tuck of Virginia's Fifth District. As Governor of the Old Dominion state from 1946 to 1950, Bill Tuck scored an enviable record for good government, including vigorous and intelligent handling of labor issues. Since then he has become a leader among Democratic conservatives in the US House of Representatives.

● Still available from HUMAN EVENTS in quantity orders are copies of James Jackson Kilpatrick's tribute to the senior Virginia Senator, "Mr. Byrd of Virginia" (August 10, 1957). For prices, see page 4.

Haircurling In Washington: On August 17, 1957 — when the country was enjoying an exhilarating ride aboard an inflationary boom — HUMAN EVENTS ran a lead news item under this same (then incredible) title, reporting that betting among economic experts in the Capital was that the chances were 50-50 we would soon be in a recession.

Today, the Capital finds the statement of Richmond Federal Reserve Bank Vice President Thomas Storrs, that business is in a widespread depression, not so incredible. Storrs said that the current "decline" is not a so-called "rolling readjustment . . . by any accepted definition of the term." And he scornfully cast doubt on the validity of forecasts that by midyear an upturn in business would take place. He termed the forecasters "the six month club."

New Deal Democrats — like ADA leader and economist J. K. Galbraith — greet the term with ill-concealed glee and call for an astronomical spending spree. Best ℞ of the week comes from Professor Yale Brozer of the University of Chicago, who recommends reductions of the rates in the high income brackets, because these taxes fail to provide much revenue, while deterring business expansion. This economist thinks that the wage-price spiral produced the depression, but that we are near the bottom and will continue at this level for some time, with the upturn early in 1959 (see "Economy" item, below).

High Court: Keen attention will be fastened on hearings scheduled to begin before the Senate Judiciary Committee, February 19, concerning Senator Jenner's bill (S. 2646) to limit the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Jenner's bill would withdraw appellate jurisdiction from the Court in the following areas: (a) the investigative activities of Congress; (b) the security program of the Executive branch of the Government; (c) state legislation against subversive activities; (d) home rule over local schools; (e) admission to the bar in individual states.

Senator James O. Eastland (D.-Miss.), chairman of the Judiciary Committee, declared last week that "intensive hearings" would be held concerning the bill — which would go far to overcome much of the damage wrought by the High Court's series of "Red Monday" decisions, and which would forestall many such rulings in the future.

> **"All persons interested in testifying either for or against this bill or any of its provisions," Eastland stated, "should immediately communicate their desire in this regard to me, to the chief clerk of the Committee on the Judiciary, or the counsel of the Internal Security Subcommittee."**

And, he added, "since the committee explicitly directed that the hearings be concluded in time to report the bill back to the full committee for action on March 10, it will be necessary for all persons who wish to appear and testify to make their wishes known promptly in order that time may be assigned to them."

Legislators stress the importance of citizens' groups, as well as legal analysts, making their views known concerning the trend of the current Court, and of the Jenner bill's provisions for reversing it.

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Economy: In spite of the Big Spending propaganda broadcast by "Sputnik hitchhikers" seeking a quick ride to socialism (see HUMAN EVENTS for January 13, 1958), economy-minded citizens appear to be making headway in a campaign to reduce the swollen 1959 Budget:

● In an open letter last week to Chairman Carl Durham (D.-N.C.) of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, the President of the Southern Coal Producers' Association, Joseph E. Moody, pointed out how savings of over $125 million could be effected — by eliminating the civilian atomic energy program. "This program," said Moody, "falls in the category of those nonessential ones to which President Eisenhower referred in his State of the Union message as destined for curtailment or elimination."

● In Racine, Wisconsin, taxpayer representatives from four midwestern states met, February 12, to ignite a "prairie fire" against Big Spending. Addressing the delegates (from Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota and Iowa), Frank Pfeil, President of the Racine Taxpayers' Association, declared that "all the fuss and fancy speeches and implications coming out of Washington, that the taxpayers of the Nation are niggardly if they don't cough up more billions for the Federal Government, does not reflect the general thinking in Racine or in this state." Herbert J. Miller, Executive Director of Tax Foundation, Inc., reported the consensus of taxpayer meetings he had attended around the Nation: "At each of these meetings I attended, the one outstanding demand was that the Federal Government trim [nonessential] spending. . . . [This] suggests that while the people will support increased spending in certain areas for military strength, they will press just as resolutely for curtailment of less essential spending — at all levels of government."

● Meanwhile, authoritative voices have been stressing the need for an immediate tax cut to reverse the present downward trend of the national economy (see HUMAN EVENTS for February 10, 1958). At a press conference in Boston last week, Philip M. Talbott, President of the US Chamber of Commerce, said that a reduction in "confiscatory" tax rates would stop the present recession. Talbott suggested a gradual reduction of the basic income tax rate from 20 to 15 per cent, and a diminution of corporation taxes from 52 to 50 per cent.

● Clarence D. Laylin, testifying on behalf of 23 state Chambers of Commerce before the House Ways and Means Committee, proposed similar steps for "stimulating" the economy. Laylin suggested: (a) lowering the maximum individual tax rate from 91 to 82 per cent, reducing the minimum rate from 20 to 19 per cent, and following these reductions with similar ones each year, until the top rate is reduced to 50 per cent or less; (b) lowering corporation taxes from 52 to 50 per cent.

Also appearing before the Ways and Means Committee, on behalf of the Associated Industries of Rhode Island, the Campaign for the 48 States, and the Committee for Constitutional Government, was attorney Robert B. Dresser. Dresser supporter the Sadlak-Herlong Bill (HR 9119), providing for progressive reduction of income and corporation taxes over a period of several years, and the Gwinn bill (HR 9435), which would repeal estate and gift taxes. Dresser suggested a change in the Sadlak-Herlong measure which would eliminate immediately all tax rates above 50 per cent of income.

In support of these measures, Dresser cited the contrasting cases of Great Britain and West Germany. English tax rates are prohibitively high, he noted, reducing incentives to produce; West German taxes have been "drastically reduced . . . as an aid to economic recovery," with robust production and prosperity as a result.

FCC Controversy: Washingtonians look with skepticism on the "liberal" uproar of indignation at the alleged misdeeds of Federal Communications Commissioners, as represented in the charges of Professor Bernard Schwartz, ousted counsel to the House subcommittee investigating Federal regulatory agencies.

The outcry, it is observed, has all the appearances of an attempt by extreme left-wing Democrats to blow up a "scandal" issue, as they have done—periodically and unsuccessfully — throughout the Eisenhower term of office. Assessments of this teapot tempest, by those who have scanned most of the inside information, run as follows:

● In view of Schwartz's conduct, it is said, the subcommittee erred in not firing him immediately. His leaking of the "memorandum" accusing FCC commissioners of various misdeeds occurred January 22 — almost three weeks before he was finally discharged.

● "Liberals" lining up with ex-counsel Schwartz, declaring him a victim of the "interests," play down the fact that he was guilty of the very things of which they falsely accused the late Senator McCarthy: publishing unproved charges, leaking information to favored members of the press, heaping intemperate personal abuse on his opponents, and conducting heated, unfriendly interrogations of witnesses.

This example of Schwartz's "methods" is relayed to HUMAN EVENTS *by an informed Capitol Hill source: The Moulder subcommittee, after the explosive executive session in which Schwartz and committee members exchanged recriminations, January 30, voted not to make the transcript public. Schwartz went to Moulder, and asked to have a brief look at the committee's copy of the transcript. Schwartz then had the transcript photostatted, returned the original to Moulder, and made his copy available to his friends in the "liberal" press — violating Moulder's confidence, the committee's intent, and the rules of the House.*

● Although Schwartz has been taken up by the left-wing, analysts warn against the assumption that he kicked up the FCC rumpus for doctrinaire "liberal" reasons. Many of his views, it is observed, may be described as "conservative," and those who know him personally say he has no strong ideological commitments. Rather, they say, he is a "man on the make," intensely interested in putting himself in the public eye — a theory that fits with his theatrical behavior during the hearings.

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● It is ironically noted, moreover, that "liberal" Congressman Moulder, who resigned his chairmanship of the subcommittee because of the Schwartz firing, paid large sums of Government money to his daughter, Marcia, while she was in Missouri attending high school. "In 1953," reported the Chicago *Tribune*, "which would be the last half of her freshman year and the first half of her sophomore year in high school, Marcia was paid $5,812.56, the House pay records showed." Commented Representative Clare Hoffman (R.-Mich.): ". . . before our colleague from Missouri, through his trusted staff members, spreads alleged shortcomings of individuals in the present Executive departments over the front pages of the newspapers, it might have been well to have advised his subcommittee members . . . of the situation."

Finally, say Washingtonians, *l'affaire* Schwartz should not be allowed to hold up a full and impartial investigation of the Federal regulatory agencies; these bodies, which dispense "administrative law" to large segments of American enterprise, are by no means favorites of conservatives in the Capital.

Education Front: Amid the annual clamor for Federal aid to education — this year in the form of a "Teacher Pay Bill" (see HUMAN EVENTS for February 3, 1958) — conservative voices rise on behalf of legislation which would ease the financial condition of teachers without risking the grave pitfalls of augmenting their salaries through Federal grants. This is the King-Jenkins bill (HR 4662), which would provide teachers with a $600 deduction for educational travel and other "personal" ventures that enhance their professional ability.

"Certainly," comments Raymond Moley in his column (syndicated by the Associated Newspapers, 229 W. 43rd St., New York, N.Y.), "if dues for swank clubs and meals at fancy restaurants where customers are cozened [are deductible] . . . the teacher of art ought to be allowed a deduction for a trip to Italy, or a weary pedagogue who scorns the delights of summer at the shore to pursue the MA in the heat of New York deserves a break."

Political Labor: The possibility that the present wave of public demand for union regulatory legislation, the growing recession and other factors will result in election of a violently pro-union, "radical" Congress this November, is suggested by a veteran observer of the labor relations scene, Professor Edwin E. Witte, chairman of the Department of Economics at the University of Wisconsin.

In a recent St. Louis speech before the National Academy of Arbitrators, Witte averred that American unionism presently is in the midst of a crisis which will encourage labor leaders to greater political activity, and spur rank-and-file unioneers to follow the political dictates of those leaders. He noted that the 1948 defeat of nearly a third of the members of the 80th Congress who voted for the Taft-Hartley law in 1947 took place in primarily industrial districts.

Witte cited several factors to support his contention:

(1.) *The firing of some 100 organizers or about one-third of its staff, by the AFL-CIO. This, he said, reflected not only the loss of revenue resulting from expulsion of the Teamsters and other unions, but also "the fear or belief that the present is not a propitious time for major organizing."*

(2.) The economic recession. Union membership, Witte commented, has declined substantially in previous depressions.

(3.) The smaller-than-anticipated growth in union membership since the merger of the AFL and the CIO two years ago. The biggest membership gains during this period were scored by the Teamsters; the biggest union still in the AFL-CIO, the United Auto Workers, has declined slightly in membership.

Book Event: *No Wonder We Are Losing*, by Robert Morris; The Bookmailer, Box 101, Murray Hill Station, New York 16, N.Y.; $2.50.

Robert Morris, former Chief Counsel to the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and now a candidate for the GOP Senatorial nomination in New Jersey, is also a talented writer. This book, his first, is a clear and compelling summary of Morris' experience in tracking Red subversion in America, from his position with the Rapp-Coudert Committee in New York to his days of service with Senators McCarran, Jenner and Eastland. Particularly gripping chapters concern the impact of communism on our China policy, the conflict between Senators Tydings and McCarthy (as seen from Morris' inside position as Republican minority counsel), and the famous hearings on the Institute of Pacific Relations. This book is destined to take its place with *The China Story* and a handful of others as essential reading for students of Communist subversion, and to become itself a milestone in the fight against communism.

CARL T. CURTIS, US Senator from Nebraska: "Reading HUMAN EVENTS is a must for anyone who desires to know the *real facts behind the headlines today.*"

RICHARD WAGNER, Chairman of the Board, Champlin Oil and Refining Co.: "I find HUMAN EVENTS of major interest because it delves below the surface and on a realistic, factual, reporting basis affords an insight into motives and objectives which are not readily apparent in ordinary news."

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The Declaration of Independence opens: "When in the course of HUMAN EVENTS . . ."

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Article Section I *Printed in Two Sections*

VIOLENCE

HOW THE TEAMSTERS UNION TERRORIZES SMALL BUSINESS

SUMMARY: The organizing methods used by the Teamsters Union—and by many other unions—are told here in testimony given before the Select Senate Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field. A Teamster organizer told the Skaff rug store, in Flint, Michigan — employing 45 persons — to sign a contract for its 18 carpet layers. Skaff asked for an election to determine whether his carpet layers wanted to join the union. Rejecting his proposal, the Teamsters threw up pickets, only two of whom were Skaff employees. Teamster-operated trucks refused to make deliveries through the picket lines, so Skaff ordered his carpets to come in by rail. They were picked up by his employees.

Violence began. The carpet layers' families were threatened. Twelve times the carpet layers' cars were run off the road by goons. Stink bombs were thrown in the home of Skaff's mother. A fire was started in the store. Goons made a brutal assault on a Skaff deliveryman, then tried to run over him. The car, it developed, was owned by Teamsters Local 332.

After these and still other acts of violence, detailed in the testimony below, Skaff went to the chief of police. The chief brushed him off, saying his department could not get involved in a labor dispute. They would make arrests only if Skaff furnished conclusive proof. And when Skaff asked the Michigan Mediation Board to take a vote of the employees, a board member told him to "sign up," because the union was strong, he was weak.

Now in desperation, Skaff engaged Labor Relations Associates, operated by labor-management "go-between" Nate Shefferman; LRA advised union recognition without an employee vote. When this advice was rejected, the union said it also wanted to represent the 13 or 14 carpet salesmen who worked for Skaff — despite the fact that the salesmen showed no desire to join the union. The Teamsters demanded a commission for the salesmen of 2½ times the rate paid by competitive stores.

Survival at stake, Skaff called again upon LRA, who said they would take charge of the labor negotiations for a $2000 fee, plus a monthly retainer of $75 to $100. Skaff agreed to the terms, and the union ceased its organizational efforts. The company, at the time of this testimony, was still paying $75 to $100 a month to LRA.

During a labor dispute, an employer must consult a lawyer about every move made or word uttered by himself or any member of management, including the lowliest foreman. If the slightest error occurs, the National Labor Relations Board will find the employer guilty of an unfair labor practice. The labor side, however, can commit hundreds of acts of violence (800 during the Kohler strike), including murder, without being found guilty of unfair practices.

The disease to be cured here is the belief of politicians that the labor bosses can do no wrong. Persons like the readers of* HUMAN EVENTS *can, and must, do something about it. You can begin by giving this article wide distribution. Write your Congressman and your two Senators about the growing power of the labor bosses and their disregard for individual freedom. Ask specifically for your Congressman's and Senators' stand on: (1) prohibiting organizational picketing; (2) clearer definitions in the Taft-Hartley provision banning secondary boycotts, so that there can be no doubt about its ban on "hot cargo" clauses; (3) prohibition of compulsory unionism; (4) most important of all, bringing unions under the general prohibitions of the anti-trust laws — exactly like corporations.

Reprints of this article may be obtained at the following prices: Single copy 15¢ (coins not stamps); 15 copies $1; 35 copies $2; 125 copies $5; 300 copies $10; 1000 copies $20. In 5000 lots $15 per thousand. (Use coupon on back page.)

Excerpts from testimony before the Select Senate Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field; Vol. 10, pp. 1558-1583; November 4, 1957.

(Dots represent omitted portions of testimony.)

COUNSEL KENNEDY: Mr. Skaff, how many employees does your company have?

SKAFF: Approximately 45.

KENNEDY: Now, was there an effort to organize those employees in 1956?

SKAFF: Yes, sir . . .

KENNEDY: By what union?

SKAFF: The Teamsters Union, Local 332 in Flint. . . . The overriding theme in the entire incident is that we were prepared to have a vote of the employees involved from the very first day that we were approached by the Teamsters. They were unwilling to have a vote. They wanted to organize from the top, and have us sign, and not have a vote of the employees. . . . So on February 22, of 1956, they started picketing our store . . . All during the month of March, during the picketing, we had many, many incidents of employees being threatened, their families being threatened, and at least a dozen instances of our carpet layers being run off the road and told that they would be hurt if they continued with the job . . . All during this month of March we had constant meetings with the Business Agent of the Teamsters, expressing our desire to have a vote and our willingness to abide by the vote. They would not consent. Approximately on March 20, there were two stink bombs thrown through the front windows of my mother's home in an effort to make us succumb to their demands, at a cost of about $1500, and several months of misery.

On March 28 or thereabouts, the front window of our store was broken, and a fire was started in the store of unknown origin. On April 1, we requested and got a meeting with the Michigan State Mediation Board and our sole request at the meeting with the Mediation Board was a vote of the members, and the union refused. After about 20 minutes, the Mediation Board recommended that we join the union, since it was simply a case of who is the strongest.

THE CHAIRMAN: Since what?

SKAFF: He said it was simply a case of who was the strongest, the staff of our company and the Teamsters, and he recommended we sign recognition papers. . . .

SENATOR MUNDT: Other small businessmen have told me in recent conferences I have had that they feel that they are sort of orphans in this labor storm, that they are too small to come under the authority of the Federal Board, and the state board either says they don't have the responsibility, or in the case of the Michigan Board they don't have the authority.

They write to me or come to me and say, "What do we do in a case like this? How do you get out of this kind of a box?" As I understand it, you went voluntarily to the Mediation Board on your own, trying to find some kind of relief from the goon squad attacks that had been launched against your mother, and against your store and against your workers; is that right?

SKAFF: That is correct. We were the ones that requisitioned them.

MUNDT: And the only answer was that you capitulate.

SKAFF: Their only answer after a very short meeting was that it was a test of strength, and the Teamsters were considerably stronger than we were.

THE CHAIRMAN: What kind of strength is that? . . .

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SKAFF: A matter of their holding our merchandise away from us, so we could not do business, and our efforts to go and get the merchandise.

MUNDT: Did you ever consult a lawyer? Aren't there any laws in the state of Michigan against people throwing fire bombs and stink bombs, and engaging in physical violence? Did you ever go to a lawyer or a law enforcement officer with your problem?

SKAFF: Yes, sir . . . There were more acts of violence, and we requested help from the police, who told us they could not get involved in a labor incident. If we could furnish proof of who started the fire in our building, or of who threw the stink bomb in my mother's home, they would be glad to prosecute them.

MUNDT: If a bank is robbed in Michigan, do the police refuse to look for the bank robber unless you can tell them who did it?

SKAFF: That is not a labor incident, sir.

* * *

KENNEDY: How many were there altogether? Would you give a recitation of those facts?

SKAFF: Well, we are up to April 1, now, where we had a meeting with the State Mediation Board. We had picketing all of this time, and we could not get our merchandise into the store by way of truck because the Teamsters refused to cross the picket line. So we determined to have it shipped by rail, and have our own men pick it up at the railroad station, and do our business that way.

On April 4 we had two men out, one by the name of Bill Moore, and he was standing beside his truck awaiting direction as to where to pick up his merchandise, and there was a vicious attack by four or five men who hit him with a sharp object, as the doctor called it at the hospital, and knocked him to the ground. Then they spun around the railroad station attempting to run over him and he rolled under his truck, and when we took him up to the hospital he had 20 stitches in his head and a very serious, brutal attack was made on him. Now, this was April 4. On April 9 we thought that we had enough evidence to go to the courts and ask for an injunction. . . . The car was recognized by railroad employees, the license number was taken, and it was a car owned by Local 332 of the Teamsters in Flint.

KENNEDY: So did you report that to the police?

SKAFF: Well, we reported the license number, and they reported to us that it was owned by them.

KENNEDY: Was anybody arrested?

SKAFF: No, sir . . .

MUNDT: Did they report back to you why nothing was done?

SKAFF: There was not enough evidence. Our man was struck from behind, and he could not identify anyone and there seemed to be a lack of enthusiasm to do anything . . . On April 9 we went into court and got an injunction against picketing, and against violence. Approximately April 12, three days after the injunction against violence, six of our trucks were found with sugar in the gas tanks, and fortunately they were not driven, and it ended up in what could have been a very expensive proposition, but ended up with about a $400 cost to us and a loss of a day's business, in direct violation of the injunction.

Now, late in April we made our first contact with Labor Relations Associates because about that time we were beginning to think we were pretty small and we couldn't do much against the Teamsters. Labor Relations Associates recommended that we sign the recognition paper with the union . . . we still had a little fight left in us, and so we didn't sign. We went on for five months, fighting with the union and finally we agreed that we were much too small, and on July 12 we signed recognition papers without a vote, and without a show of cards, and simply organization from the top.

THE CHAIRMAN: During that five months, was Labor Relations retained by you?

SKAFF: No sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: They were not retained by you when they gave that advice?

SKAFF: Yes, they were not retained, but we called on them, and we got one bit of advice which we refused.

THE CHAIRMAN: I know, but were you paying them?

SKAFF: We paid them for the one interview.

KENNEDY: When you just had this one conference with Labor Relations Associates, did you hear from the union again regarding any of your other employees?

SKAFF: Yes, sir . . . About July 15, 1956. We were informed, and I can't recall whether it was officially or just verbally, that the Teamsters Union intended to organize our carpet salesmen, that the demands would be approximately 2½ times the commission rate paid to the average salesman in the country. This, of course, we couldn't stand.

KENNEDY: How many men are in the carpet salesmen's unit?

SKAFF: In the neighborhood of 13 or 14.

KENNEDY: Had there been an election there at any time?

SKAFF: No, sir.

KENNEDY: What steps did you take then?

SKAFF: We contacted Labor Relations Associates, and asked them to represent us.

KENNEDY: Who did you talk to?

SKAFF: To George Kamenow.

KENNEDY: Did he agree to represent you?

SKAFF: Yes, sir.

KENNEDY: Did he tell you at that time or subsequently what his fee would be?

SKAFF: Yes, he told us at that time the fee would be $2000 and approximately $75 or $100 per month.

KENNEDY: Did he tell you at that time or later what that $2000 was to be for?

SKAFF: At a later date, on August 12, he came and asked for the $2000, and he asked that it be made out in a check to Trans World Airlines, which we did, and he told us that it was to be used to take some people on a trip.

KENNEDY: Who did you assume he meant when he said he needed the $2000 to take some people on a trip?

SKAFF: I made no attempt to find out.

MUNDT: Was the check made out to TWA?

SKAFF: Trans World Airlines; that is correct.

MUNDT: Was the check subsequently cashed?

SKAFF: Yes, sir.

MUNDT: Did you examine the endorsement, and was it endorsed by TWA, or was that a front?

SKAFF: I have the check with me. The back of it says, "Identification Known," and that is all it says.

* * *

THE CHAIRMAN: . . . did you regard that check as just a payoff to keep them from pursuing their efforts to organize the carpet salesmen?

SKAFF: No, I regarded it as a payment to a professional labor consultant.

THE CHAIRMAN: . . . the results have been that it served, or at least it is coincidental, it served to stop the drive to organize your carpet salesmen . . .

MUNDT: Were these carpet salesmen in the same category as carpet layers in that they were not coming to you as salesmen asking to be unionized but that the union effort was coming from the outside? Is that true of the carpet salesmen, too?

SKAFF: That is correct.

MUNDT: Subsequent to the settlement with this Labor Relations Associates, did your carpet salesmen ever come to you and say they wanted to go into a union or they wanted to have a union or an election?

SKAFF: No, sir.

MUNDT: Your only contact as far as unionizing salesmen was concerned came from outside.

SKAFF: Yes, sir. . . .

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Vol. XV, No. 7 HUMAN EVENTS February 17, 1958

Article Section II *Printed in Two Sections*

THE "SHAMEFUL WASTING"

Government Printing: Big Spending, Big Brotherism

By ELMER ROESSNER

ARE YOU WONDERING about stochastic processes? Is a Saratoga spittlebug looking you in the eye? Don't just sit there! Do something about it! Send 35 cents to the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., and ask for catalogue numbers C 13.32:24 and A 13.52:3.

In a few days — the Government is fairly efficient here — you'll get back a 25-cent, 45-page book on *Introduction to the Theory of Stochastic Processes Depending on a Continuous Parameter,* and a 10-cent leaflet, *Saratoga Spittlebug,* describing the insect, its life cycle and ways to control it.

What's more, you will be introduced to the amazing, almost incredible wonderland of Government publishing.

There are thousands and thousands of Government publications. The catalogue of the Department of Agriculture, revised last in 1954, uses 126 pages to list its titles and there have been hundreds more Agriculture publications since then. Although Agriculture is the busiest Department in the Washington publishing field, practically all Government agencies and Congress itself have been adding to the dizzying total of Government publications. Some are free, some are sold. While some have large sale and may produce a profit, at least over printing costs, most of them are subsidized by tax money.

Dwight D. Eisenhower, during the 1952 Presidential campaign, quoted from an Agriculture pamphlet, *Tools for Food Preparation and Dishwashing,* to the effect that "dishpans should be large enough to hold the dishes but not too large for the sink." He said: "Now, of course, my friends, these things are silly, but they are symbols of something that isn't silly and that isn't funny. They are symbols of the shameful wasting of tax funds that is going on in our Government."

The pamphlet is no longer listed in the Agriculture catalogue, but there is one on *Pots and Pans for Your Kitchen* which covers the same ground. And the stream of new publications continues unabated; the shameful wasting still goes on.

The range of subject matter in Government publishing is even more astonishing than its volume. Much of it is a form of "big brotherism," in which bureaucrats seek to guide the simple taxpayer in almost every phase of human endeavor, literally from before the cradle to the grave. There are booklets on *Wedding Plans,* strongly urging blood tests, 5 cents; *So You're Expecting a Baby,* 10 cents; *Prenatal Care,* 15 cents; *Your Premature Baby,* 10 cents; *How to Obtain Birth Certificates,* 10 cents, and dozens of booklets on the care of children to their teen ages, at which there are ten dealing with aspects of juvenile delinquency.

For the other side of life's hill there are *Looking Forward to the Later Years,* 15 cents; *Food Guide for Older Folks,* 10 cents; *Mortuary Services in Civil Defense,* 15 cents, and *Safe Handling of Cadavers Containing Radioactive Isotopes,* 15 cents.

The period between youth and death is covered with almost meticulous care. Agriculture, the monster of Government publishing, has books and booklets on almost every phase of husbandry. There is a booklet on almost every insect pest, on every kind of crop, on most trees and on most known plant and animal diseases. There are booklets on *Culture of Orchids,* 5 cents; *Mint Farming,* 10 cents; *The Dasheen, a Tropical Root Crop for the South,* 15 cents; *Gardenia Culture,* 5 cents; *Raising Bait Fishes,* 45 cents; *Ginseng Culture,* 10 cents, and *Chinchilla Raising,* 5 cents. There is also a 15-cent number on *Plowing with Moldboard Plows.* Why the Government should have to tell farmers how to use a moldboard plow is something that escapes us.

THERE ARE publications on all phases of American history, on each national park, on almost all minerals, on safety, on standards, on all phases of education including education in Honduras and on Formosa, on civil defense, on many fields in electronics and on countless do-it-yourself projects. There is a 5-cent pamphlet on almost every human affliction, including tapeworm, cancer, malaria, menopause, rabies, typhoid fever, pinworms and hypertension.

Occasionally the bureaucrats make the United States Government seem positively cute by creating characters to animate their theses. The Labor Department has produced *Marilyn Wants to Know — After High School What?* a 20-cent number on career choosing. Labor also invented "Butch," who, pamphlet by pamphlet, learns safe working procedures. Agriculture has "Sam" and "Sue" who are avid about soil conservation, and Civil Defense has come up with "Burt," the hero

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of a 14-page, 5-cent number, *Burt the Turtle Says Duck and Cover.*

> Sometimes the Government appears to be working both sides of the street. Commerce Department has issued booklets on how to establish an apparel store, a heating and plumbing contracting business and a dry cleaning business. But Agriculture has issued a series of pamphlets tending to discourage people from patronizing such establishments. There's a series on making clothes at home, including *How to Tailor a Woman's Suit,* and others telling how to make your own plumbing repairs and how to clean and mend men's suits.

The Government offers to tell everyone how to cook almost anything. There is a booklet on *Cooking with Dried Eggs,* a bargain at 15 cents for those who want to recapture their World War II days. There is also an item called *Navy Recipe Service,* consisting of seven banded packs of recipes on file cards, priced at $5. Each recipe is for 100 portions — just the thing when your son brings home his class from Annapolis!

One of the out-doorsy gems is *Comfort Stations and Privies,* with a Government Printing Office identification of I 29.2/2:C 734. It's 20 cents. It describes the comfort stations in the national parks, with pictures and plans of typical stations. It starts out: "IT IS GENERALLY CONCEDED that toilets are the most necessary among structures built in natural parks," a statement that for its unequivocality should go down in history. The plans are easily read; if a voter has found comfort in a structure in the Garden of the Gods in Colorado, he can duplicate it in his own back yard, local ordinances permitting.

Some Government publications seem to have been written for a very small segment of the taxpaying voters. Among them: *Marine Annelids from the Northern Marshall Islands,* 25 cents; *Absolute Viscosity of Water at 20° C.,* 20 cents; *The Problem of the Cochrane in the Late Pleistone Chronology* (something to do with the re-advance of the retreating Wisconsin ice sheet), 30 cents; *Natural Sines and Cosines to Eight Decimal Places,* $3.75; *Tables of Chebyshev Polynomials* $S_n(x)$ *and* $C_n(x)$, $1.75; *Computation of Achromatic Objectives,* 10 cents; *Gulf of Mexico, Its Origin, Waters and Marine Life,* $3.25; *Practical Spanish Grammar for Border Patrol Officers,* 55 cents; *Astronomical Phenomena for the Year 1958,* 25 cents; *Contributions to the Solution of Systems of Linear Equations and the Determination of Eigenvalues,* $2; *Explosive Driver's Handbook* (not for people who lose their tempers in traffic, but for truckers of ammunition), $2; and a two-volume biographical dictionary, *Eminent Chinese of the Ch'ing Period,* $8.50.

IT IS GENERALLY agreed that the Government has obligations to inform its citizens through certain printed matter, such as the texts and interpretations of its laws, reports of its legislative and administrative proceedings, papers on its international affairs, documents of historical value and other data which, because of their nature and scope, only the Government itself can compile.

There should not be any question about the publishing of Congressional Directories and Government Organizational Manuals; if they were not available there would be cause indeed for public protest. There is also justification for the *Congressional Record,* which includes, in addition to a report of Congressional proceedings, a lot of personal-privilege inserts that reveal much about the personalities of the individual Congressmen, and thus are probably worth the costs to taxpayers.

But this vast outpouring of "what-to-do-and-how-to-do-it" pamphlets is another matter. A particularly bad part of such excessive Government publishing activity is its moral, as well as its fiscal, effect on citizens. Government publications project a sort of "big brotherism." They attempt to make the citizen dependent on the pamphlet and the bureaucrat, rather than on his own resources. They offer to do everything for everybody; they tender help and guidance at every critical point in life.

A final note: our wrath should rise when the Government, through the bi-weekly bulletin of the Government Printing Office, advertises for public sale such things as a 7-page pamphlet on *Honesty and Integrity.* It is a monumental presumption for the Government of a democracy to define honesty and integrity for its citizens. It is for the citizens to determine the ethical standards and to impose them on its Government. This, unfortunately, has not yet been accomplished with regard to the "shameful wasting" of tax funds in the field of Government printing.

Elmer Roessner is a well-known writer on political and economic subjects. His articles are syndicated by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

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